BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
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" 6 months	60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

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JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1865 NO. 92

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 24.—No alarm in Charlotte. The enemy are reported moving to the direction of Camden, Chesterfield Fayetteville. It is thought that raiders, but not the main column, will visit this city.

During the retreat from Columbia, a train of cars filled with ladies broke down. The enemy threatened their capture, when Hampton, with his cavalry, threw himself in front, promising to defend them with the life of every man of his command.

Hampton, Butler and Wheeler done most of the fighting on the retreat, the main force not being engaged.

It is reported that the Western portion of Columbia has been burned, originating from the ignition of cotton in stores. There is some doubt as to its magnitude, but there is positive intelligence that there has been some fire.

Persons are preparing to return to Columbia.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25.—No additional news from the front. It is still supposed the enemy are making their way north by Cheraw and Fayetteville. News from Columbia corroborates kind treatment to inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public or private property allowed to be burned. Sherman's headquarters on Monday were in Nickerson's Hotel. Alarm at Charlotte partly subsided.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26.—The following order was published this morning:

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25.—(General Order No. 1.)—In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the army of Tennessee and all the troops in the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

He takes this position with strong hope because he will have in council and in the field the aid of the high talents and skill of the distinguished General whom he succeeds. He expects all absent soldiers of the army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments and again confront the enemy they so often encountered in Northern Georgia and always with honor.

He assures his comrades of that army who are still with their comrades that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has heretofore expressed is undiminished.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON.

From Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, &c.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 24.—We are indebted to the enterprise of the Southern Express Company for Augusta papers to the 20th.

No important military movements are reported.—Capt. Dickinson captured several officers and men during a late raid.

Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the Districts of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. His first general order promises reorganization and discipline, and threatens the extermination of Confederate stragglers, robbers and destroyers.

Thomas' troops are being mounted for a supposed march through Alabama.

Raids have been made from Hernando, Miss., towards Senatobia.

There are many complaints of Kirby Smith in the West.

Wofford is in command at Atlanta.

Reorganization in Georgia has already commenced.

Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to Grant.

A large body of troops are moving in the West and important movements are reported.

The Legislature in Mississippi is about to meet in extra session, for the purpose it is said of calling a State Convention.

The message of the Governor of Georgia commences by a defence of the State against the attacks of the Press for allowing Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities, and while her able-bodied sons were held from the defence of the State and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the defence of their own homes, Georgia was compelled to rely on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for the overthrow of Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start and forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system; to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence. He says that there are only 1450 exempts in the State, most of whom are over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate Government who refuse to sell their supplies to indigent families. He complains that the Confederate Government can lock corn cribs and smoke houses against State purchasing officers.

Referring to the Penitentiary he says that more than half the convicts released to fight have since deserted, and recommends the death punishment for robbery, horse stealing and burning—opposes arming the slaves—believes them more valuable in agricultural pursuits—they don't wish to go in the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave the enemy will make them fight. Compel them to take up arms and they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or interests, we can't expect them to perform deeds when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children.—It is not reasonable to demand it of them. Wherever we establish the fact that they are a military people we destroy our theory that they uphold the free. When we arm slaves we abandon slavery.—He complains of the usurpations of the Confederate Congress in disproportionate taxation, and says it is much more objectionable by being imposed by the votes of men who act without responsibility to constituents. He takes the government to task for alleged abuses, such as illegal impressments, arrests of citizens without authority by Provost Guards, the passport system and the partiality of the government to men of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while the poor men are bodily forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely on the generalship of the President, traces his military career during the war, claims that our government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and that if the President's policy is persisted in it must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. He states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either he would give an earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our arms, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirits of our people and driving them in despair to seek refuge from tyranny by placing themselves under the government they loathe and detest in cure for existing evils. He recommends the repeal of the conscription act and return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by States, the observance of good faith with the soldiers, prompt pay, the abandonment of impressments and secret sessions, and no more representation without constituents, and finally by taking from the President his power as Commander-in-Chief. He calls for a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution, and closes with the following language: "My destiny is linked with the country. If we succeed, I am a free man—if by the obstinancy and weakness of rulers we fail, a common ruin awaits us all. The night is dark, the tempest howls, the ship is lashed with turbulent waters, the helmsman is steering to the whirlpool, our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must restrain him or the crew must sink together in irretrievable ruin."

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

WE WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY NEXT, 28TH instant, a lot of likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all.

W. F. ASKEW & CO,
Feb 25-td Auctioneers.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the regress office.

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHING TO DISPOSE OF a quantity of the above mentioned property will offer at public sale on Saturday 25th February, at her residence in Jamestown, Guilford County, viz: Feather Beds, Bed Clothing, Bedsteads Bureaus, Looking Glasses, one good Clock, Washstand, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Sideboards, Tables, one folding Table, Table Furniture, Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, one fine Castor and Cruits, two Setts Chairs, one new, one Sett of Cane bottomed Chairs, nearly new, cooking Utensils one Stove, Wash Pots, &c. Also one Lady's Saddle, one Cotton Spinner 25 Spindles.

Terms cash in specie. MARY MENDENHALL.
Feb 22-4t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $80 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES, Lessees.
Feb 21-1stm

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22-10t

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
Richmond, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, February 10,

Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Feb 14-d7tw1t A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS RILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID MICROSCOPE,

Feb 22-3t* Appply to H. D. COLEY N C Book Store.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH,

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.**

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $5 a square for every insertion.

☞ Remit by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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									31						

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

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Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

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The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. R. E. LEE, General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 20-d6t R. E. LEE, General.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major & A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 14-d7tw1t

*** State papers copy seven times.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL, Administrator.
Feb 23-w6t

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the sub-agents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J D HAYES, County Commissioner.
Feb 24-3t

*** Standard, Confederate and Conservative copy 3 times.

FOR HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR A NEGRO GIRL, accustomed to house work and nursing children. Apply at Progress Office. Feb 25-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1865

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

Persons our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for shall expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons sending us money should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$5 00
" " Three months	2 50
" " One month	1 00
Weekly Progress, three months	1 00
" " six months	2 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Where is Sherman?

At this writing (Sunday forenoon) we have heard nothing from Sherman's movements, officially or by press dispatches, since the dispatch from Charlotte on the 24th, and we believe the people here know nothing of his present whereabouts. We did hear on Saturday, that a gentleman who left the Catawba river 20 miles South of Charlotte, on Friday, had arrived here and reported that Sherman had left Chester and struck out in the direction of Cheraw and Fayetteville. He may and we think most probably has left the Charlotte and Columbia road, but as to his intention to go to Cheraw or Fayetteville it can be nothing more than conjecture.

It will not do for our authorities to plant themselves at any particular place and await the coming of the enemy, for it is impossible for any one on our side to know the route he means to take, or at what point he can certainly be met. Sherman is the invader and we are the defenders, and if we would whip his army and drive it back, we must not wait for it to come to us: we must find the enemy and when found compel him to fight.

The Federal army may attempt to go to Fayetteville, but we doubt it: it is evident, however, that he is aiming for Virginia, and to get there must cross the North Carolina railroad, and if allowed to advance it is our impression that he will cross it between Greensboro and Raleigh, or at one of the two places. We never supposed he would try to get to Charlotte, for that is too far West for the accomplishment of the purpose he has in view. We learn that the gentleman above alluded to states that it was generally belived, above, that Charlotte was safe, but that Greenboro', Fayetteville, Raleigh and Goldsboro' might look out. One thing is evident, and that is that Sherman is marching North and that he expects to pass through this State, and hence whatever is to be done in the way of preparation to meet him cannot be done to soon. A week or ten days must give us stirring times in North Carolina.

Since the above was written we have seen a gentleman who left Charlotte on Friday night. He says that the wildest panic and confusion was visible on every hand. Sherman's advance skirmish line had been within fifteen miles of Charlotte, but it had been ascertained that the main body of his army, had crossed the Catawba river some 60 miles below and was moving towards Cheraw and Fayetteville. Charlotte was thought to be safe.

No Mails—No News.

We received no mail from Richmond on Saturday and none from the East or any other quarter yesterday morning, and hence we are without news. We know nothing of the particulars of the fall of Wilmington beyond what has already been published, and are entirely ignorant as to the present whereabouts of our forces in that direction. The enemy may be content with the capture of Wilmington and may be resting on their laurels, or may be pressing forward this way—we have no means of knowing. We suppose the first details we shall get of the fall of Wilmington, Columbia and Charleston will be through Northern papers, and if we can keep in communication with Richmond we shall probably get interesting news from the Northern papers during this week. Why it is our War Office keeps the official news from the people we cannot see; we can certainly conceive of no good ends to be accomplished by the reticence. These recent reverses are known to have taken place, and were such facts and details as the War Department has in its possession, given to the public, it would go far to prevent exageration and restore quiet.

We see it stated that refugees at Charlotte report that Wheeler's cavalry sacked and plundered the city of Columbia before the evacuation and before the Yankees entered it. It is very strange that discipline cannot be enforced in the body of troops under the command of Wheeler. We heard a Confederate officer, who was present, say they did the same thing at Savannah.

It is as easy for gentlemen to send us money to renew their subscription as it is to send us messages that they want the paper continued and they will call and settle. The only way to be sure of the paper is to pay in advance. When the time paid for expires, our mailers and clerks have instructions to stop the paper on all cases.

From Charlotte.

A gentleman who left Charlotte Friday says that the advance skirmish lines had been within 15 miles of that place, but the main force had left the road, going to the right, and it was not thought that the main body would attempt to move on Charlotte.

The *Bulletin* of Thursday says:

Our city is filled with the wildest rumors concerning the military situation, not one of which can we trace to a reliable source. From below we learn that Sherman has so extended his line of advance as to take in a reach of fifty miles. Unionville and Abbeville are said to have been entered and much property destroyed; also Yorkville. We merely give these reports to say that they are of necessity absurd. It is not at all likely that the enemy can have reached any one of these points, which are entirely out of his line, so soon. There may be some foundation for the rumor that his advance has reached the vicinity of Chester.

The same paper contains the following notice to the citizens:

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLOTTE.

HEADQUARTERS POST.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 22d, 1865.

It is not impossible that the enemy may succeed in reaching this town in his progress. In that event, I urge you to be calm, and to remain quietly at your homes. From such information as I have received, I am of opinion that you will not be disturbed, and that the rights of person and private property will be respected by the enemy.

If his officers take possession of your houses or only enter them, treat them with politeness and respect. If there be any attempt to rob, or to commit other outrage, apply promptly to the commanding officer for redress, who will doubtless furnish your with a safeguard.

With these precautions, if you should be so unfortunate as to fall within his power, I have every reason to hope that your sufferings will not be unendurable.

WM. J. HOKE,
Col. Commanding Post.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 18th furnish the following news:

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, the following proceedings took place in the morning session:

Mr. Sumner asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolutions:

Whereas, certain persons have put in circulation the report that in the suppression of the rebellion the rebel debt or loan, &c., may be recognized, in whole or in part, by the United States.

And whereas, such a report is calculated to give a false value to said rebel debt or loan; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, and the House, concurring, that Congress hereby declares that the rebel debt or loan is simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never, under any circumstances, recognise in any part or in any way.

The Chair—The Senator from Massachusetts desires unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution at the present time. Is there any objection?

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.—I object.

Mr. McDougal—I object.

The Chair—Objection is made.

Mr. Sumner—Then let it be over for the present.

In the evening session,

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called up his resolution in relation to the rebel debt, offered this morning.

Mr. Saulsbury said there was no foundation for the statement maintained in the resolution, except a rumor by some person not mentioned. He thought it contrary to the usages of the Senate to base its action on such rumors. The resolution was then passed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch to the *World*, from Frankfort, Ky., says a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery should be rejected.—The minority report insists upon compensation as a condition precedent to the ratification.

Four of the committee are for rejection, one for compensation, and one for an unconditional ratification.

A MEXICAN GENERAL RETURNING UNION REFUGEES AS CONSCRIPTS TO THE REBELS.

Caro, Feb. 17.—Late New Orleans advices report that the Mexican General Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, has entered into an arrangement with the rebel authorities by which all refugees from Texas are returned to them, and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims that he is acting under Maximilian's orders. General Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels.

PROBABLE REPRIEVE OF CAPTAIN BEALL.

A Washington telegram of the 17th says:

A petition was presented to the President today, signed by a large number of Congressmen, asking that the time set for the execution of Captain Beall, now under sentence of death in Fort Lafayette, be extended, on the ground that the period between his conviction and the day named for his execution has been unnecessarily and inhumanly brief. The memorial was presented by a distinguished Republican ex-Senator, and it is considered quite certain that it will be complied with.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The credentials of Joseph Segar, as "Senator from Virginia," were laid upon the table, after debate—yeas 59, nays 18.

The Board of Examiners, appointed by Lincoln, has sustained the assignment of quotas under the call of December last, made by Provost Marshal General Fry.

Lincoln has called an extra session of the United States Senate.

THE HATCHER'S RUN AFFAIR.

The army correspondent of the *Times* says of the Hatcher's run affair:

We have, by this change of ground, not only got so much nearer to the Southside railroad—without which Petersburg could not hold out a week—but got away from all those impracticable little swamps and creeks which so harassed us on our old position, to which we can [illegible] with irresistible certainty of success upon this long-coveted communication of the enemy. We have done more than this; we have so far kept Lee employed, in looking after the safety of his own army here, to prevent him from sending any forces away to assist his people elsewhere against the overwhelming tides which are slowly, but surely, surging northward to engulf them. If the bare possession of Richmond and Petersburg formed the whole task which General Grant has marked out for himself, he might, any time during the last three or four months, have seized the glittering prizes by main force. But I imagine that results far more deep and comprehensive are occupying the mind of our commander, and that, when his whole scheme is laid before the world, and people realize how the most distant, important, but seemingly incongruous movements have, by the masterly guidance of one single intellect, been made to converge to, and culminate in, one tremendous and irresistible climax, all the honors hitherto heaped upon General Grant will be as nothing to what will then be showered upon him by a grateful and admiring country.

[Special Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

THE GREAT TRUNK TRAGEDY.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 7, 1865.

The great trunk tragedy, which has so excited public attention not only in Norfolk, but in the entire United States, came to a final close yesterday, by the trial, conviction and sentence of the accused party. Maria Louisa Linder, the alleged perpetrator of the crime, is a tall thin woman, apparently about forty years of age. She is a German by birth, and the Teutonic lisp still clings to her language. Yesterday morning she was brought into court, and after the trial, which occupied an hour and three quarters, she was sentenced. She was dressed in a plain black dress and a corresponding dark colored bonnet. Her face evidently showed the deep mental agony that was upheaving her very soul. She stood at the bar of the court, not exactly in the prisoner's box, but for support leaned against a staunch iron pillar as she gave in her testimony.

The court was filled with a number of distinguished personages, who had been allowed the especial privilege of being in attendance. I noticed phonographic reporters of both the Norfolk newspapers, and to the gentleman connected with the Old Dominion I am greatly indebted for a transference of the woman's testimony. Major Webster, the presiding Judge, called the court to order, and the case was at once opened. I give the testimey exactly as it was rendered by the woman, correcting all gramatical errors which a person of her education and station in life must be supposed to have made.

Maria Louisa Linder—I am the person accused and guilty of taking a trunk from Norfolk to Baltimore containing the body of John Freeborn.

Question.—Are you a married woman?

Answer—No sir; I never was married, but kept a common house at the corner of Woodside lane and Little Water street. I lived with this man Freeborn, to whom I became attached, and we lived together as man and wife.

Q—Did you ever live with this man after he enlisted?

A.—Yes sir, I never knew him before that time.

Q—Now state to the Court all you know about the trunk affair.

The woman here became greatly affected and wept bitterly, but in a short time continued her evidence. John Freeborn told me that he was tired of the army, and that if I would get him to Chicago he would give me four hundred dollars. I asked him how he would be able to get so much money.

He said he was going to jump the bounty and get a thousand dollars, and then we would both go to Canada and get married. I told him that I would not know how to get him away from here, for the Government watched everything so closely. He said: "Go and buy a large trunk and I will get in it, and you can do with me just as though I was your clothing. You can check me to Baltimore, and then get in the cars and go to Chicago." I did not like to do it, but he made me; and so I got the trunk, and then he got in it; and went on board the Baltimore boat.

Q.—By Judge Webster. Did he say anything about smothering?

A.—Yes, and he cut a small hole in the trunk. [Here the trunk was shown. It is a large and handsome one, about twenty-five inches high, 16 inches broad, and 32 inches long. Immediately beneath one of the straps is seen a very small orifice, through which the deceased gained his breath by means of a pipe-stem. It would be almost impossible to detect the orifice, unless it was pointed out. The hole would not admit the passage of sufficient air to sustain animation in a rat. There is plenty of room within the trunk to allow a limited use of the limbs, but they would necessarily be contracted to such an extent as to produce a violent cramp, after he had been so subjected for a period of five hours.] He did not think there would be any difficulty in breathing through the stem of the pipe which he used.

When I got to Sortress Monroe I went up to the trunk and kicked it twice. That was the sign by which I was to know how he was getting on. He answered it twice, so that I knew it was all right. He had no liquor in his trunk—nothing but a canteen of water, a towel, and a peice of chewing tobacco. When I got to Baltimore I ordered a hackman to take me to a hotel. I do not know which one it was I was so anxious to get there. When I got to the hotel I went up stairs, and had the trunk brought up with me, and then when we got into the room I locked the door. I was so glad when I got there that I kicked the trunk with all my might, but I got no answer. I said, "now, Johnny, you are all right." He did not answer me, and I thought he was fooling me. I got the key and opened the trunk, and he laid perfectly still, when I said:

"Come, Jack, get up; your are in Baltimore, now, and no one is about here but me." He said nothing, when I put my hand upon his face and he was dead. [The women was here so overcome with her feelings that it was some minutes before she could proceed.] I dropped the lid of the trunk, and "was crazy in my head."—I saw a card on the mantel-piece of the room, and I wrote the word "Chicago" on it, and rang immediately for a servant. He got me a hackman, and I told him I wanted to go right away to Chicago. He said he would take me to the Calvert Street Station for two dollars. I told him I would give him that, and handed him a five dollar bill, when he gave me back three dollars. He put the trunk behind the carriage, and when we got to the depot he asked me if I wanted it checked. I told him yes. He said go and get your ticket and I will get it checked for you. I was scared almost to death; I never felt so funny before in my life. I wanted it found out, and hadn't the heart to tell any one. I went to get my ticket, and instead of doing so I walked up the street; I do not know what made me, but I couldn't help it. I saw a policeman coming down near me, and I wanted to tell him, but I didn't know how. I walked the streets all night; no one said anything to me.—The next morning I heard some one say something about a trunk and thanked God that I had been found out. I walked through the street during all the morning, and finally, I felt so bad that I went and told on myself. This was all done upon the moment. I was perfectly crazy after I found out that the soldier was dead.

This is the major part of the evidence, which I give nearly as it was taken down by the reporter. There is no doubt whatever that the woman is in a state of intense misery. Her opinion, from the moment of her first examination, has been that she would be hung. But, as a matter of course it was not a case of murder. On the part of the man it was voluntary death, on that of the women it was aiding and abetting desertion. The fact of the man's having died does not alter the puishment which is due the woman. Had she have gotten even to Chicago with her burden, and at that city the affair been discovered, it would not have been a whit different. After the woman gave herself up in Baltimore, she had an examination and was immediately returned to Norfolk, where she was kept for three days, after which time she received her trial as above recorded.

Judge Webster, after having consulted with General Shepley, upon the sentence, returned to the court room and sentenced her to a fine of $500 and two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

LAWLESSNESS IN RICHMOND—ROBBERY OF PRISONERS.—If ever there was a den of corruption and sink of iniquity—a perfect hell upon earth—that place is Richmond. Returned prisoners are knocked down in the streets and robbed, by the hundred, notwithstanding all the means at hand to preserve order and suppress lawlessness; and it is evident that the Confederate authorities are responsible. Where are the provost guards, the conscript officers, and the paid detectives of the government, that such violence is permitted?

We copy the following from the *Examiner* of the 20th:

Wholesale Robbery of Paroled Prisoners.—A communication from General Ewell, commandant of the department of Henrico, was received at the Provost Marshal's office last night, which stated that nearly one hundred returned paroled Confederate prisoners were waylaid and robbed on Saturday night between Camp Lee and the city, Camp Lee being the rendesvous of the prisoners. The robberies were effected in the majority of instances by garroting, but in some cases the victims were knocked down, and in that condition relieved of what money and valuables they had about them. As an instance of the desperation and determination of the robber gangs, two of the returned prisoners were met on Broad street, between Second and Third, by a gang of six or seven men, two of them negroes or with their faces blacked to the semblance of negroes, who robbed them of three hundred dollars in greenbacks, besides an amount of Confederate money and their parole papers. Another, coming up from the Central depot on his way to Camp Lee, was robbed of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and papers which cannot be replaced. The communication of General Ewell on the subject was accompanied by an order directing the Provost Marshal to send out a force of detectives on the route to Camp Lee, with instructions to apprehend the robbers in the act, or shoot them down if they attempted to escape. Accordingly Captain Thomas W. Doswell, Assistant Provost Marshal, detailed a *posse* of detectives, who went out fully armed, determined to carry out the instructions of Gen. Ewell.

It would seem, from these bold depredations within the city limits, that the nightwatchmen, whose duty it is to perambulate that section, are worthless, and that the officials of the Confederate government have to be called on at last to protect the city.

FRANKLIN'S HORROR OF WAR.—The following apologue about the angel, in one of Franklin's letters to his daughter, is full of the force and beauty that characterised everything of this kind from his pen, and manifests his deep horror of war:

A young angel of distinction being sent down to our world on some business for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him. They arrived over the seas of the Matinicos in the middle of the long day of an obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and DeGrasse.—When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking or being blown up and burned, and the quantity of misery and destruction, he turned angrily to his guide and said: "You undertook to conduct me to earth, and you have brought me to hell." "No, sir," says the guide, "I have made no mistake. This is really the earth, and these are men; devils never treat one another in this cruel manner—they have more sense, and more of what men vainly call humanity."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

TO RENT A HOUSE WITH 4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR a small family, with kitchen, &c. Apply to
Feb 27-3t* TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

—Newsboys should leave their orders for the *Progress* at the office the day previous. For several days we have been unable to supply the demand for the paper, and we give this notice that those who wish to buy by the quantity, to sell again, may leave their orders the day before, when they will be sure to be filled.

IN A FIX.—The Local acknowledges himself in a fix. No one has obliged him by breaking open a smoke-house, knocking a man down on the street, or even getting up an affray. The very horses and mules seem to have conspired against him, not one of them doing him the favor to run away or fall dead in his harness.—There seems to be a combination everywhere to deprive him of items. He has a notion to bring suit for a conspiracy against him, and would do so if he only knew against whom to bring it.

The mail is one of the conspirators. It won't come. If the Grand Jury were in session, we would present the Post Office here as a nuisance—an unnecessary appendage of the government, and a provoking institution, continually disappointing the people in their reasonable expectations. And then we should fail, for the plea would be put in that in these times no expectations are reasonable, and would be held a valid plea. But what is the use of a Post Office, a Postmaster and Clerks when there are no mails? We are in favor of renting out the building for the benefit of the "common poor" and sending its inmates to "the frost."

But there is one theme ever new and ever interesting. But for that we should be driven to desperation. We mean the *weather!* O great and inexhaustible theme!—how often hast thou brought aid to editors and Locals and delivered them from terrible perplexity? How often, when all other sources have failed, hast thou furnished material for a paragraph? In gratitude newspaper men should erect a monument to the weather. It deserves it as much as many over whom rise the colossal marble.

But to come down from our stilts, we will say that Saturday was a cloudy, rainy, disagreeable day; and on Saturday night it poured. Sunday morning the wind got up a "breeze" and scattered the clouds, and the sun looked down upon the muddy earth. At the time of this writing he is still shining, occasionally obscured by passing clouds. Gardening is stopped for the present, but in a few days we trust the ground will be in order for the reception of seeds, and that spring will snatch the sceptre from the hands of Winter and inaugurate her gentle reign.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—We learn that the Yankee prisoners that have been here for some days past have all been sent off to Northeast Bridge, eight miles from Wilmington, to be exchanged. Our people feel relieved, and we presume the 2d class of Home Guards will now be disbanded.

P. S. Since the above was put in type we learn that it was only the prisoners at Camp Mangum that have been sent off. About 900 are still at Camp Holmes. They will probably be sent on to-day or to-morrow.

MORE ROBBERY.—We learn that some person or persons entered the basement of the residence of Mrs. Frank Haywood, near the Eastern limits of the city, on Saturday night, and took off a lot bacon and sugar. One of the city officers who had visited the premises, expressed the opinion that the robbery was committed by negroes, but no arrests had been made, as nothing had been ascertained fastening suspicion on any particular party. These thefts are becoming frequent and those who have provisions cannot guard them too vigilantly.

THE "WEST VIRGINIA" LEGISLATURE.—A Mr. Maxwell has proposed in the "Senate of West Virginia," an amendment to the Constitution so as to prevent "Rebels" from voting, which it is thought, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, will pass through both houses. The following is the amendment proposed:

No person who has held, or may hereafter hold an office or appointment under the so-called Southern Confederacy, or under any authority in hostility to the Goverment of the United States or of this State, or who has voluntarily borne, or who may hereafter voluntarily bear arms against the Goverment of the United States, or of this State, or who has given or may hereafter give aid or comfort to any person in rebellion against the Goverment of the United States or of this State, shall not be deemed a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote in any election therein.

SHERMAN DON'T WANT THE NEGRO.—We find the following in the *Southern Confederacy*, published at Macon:

General Sherman and the Negro.—A lady in Savannah applied to Sherman for permission to leave the city; which was readily granted. She then, with some hesitancy, told him that she had two servants which she very much desired to keep with her, and would take it as a special favor if he would permit her to bring them out—or at least one of them. He promptly replied, "Madam, take them in welcome, and every one that is willing to go with you, for I do not want them to stay with me."

We also learn that the Yankee authorities in Savannah have advised the negroes who had come in the city, to go back to their masters and stay there; and further recommended that every negro who had a good master would fare better at home with him than with them.